

Pioche Weekly Record

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
THE RECORD PUBLISHING COMPANY.

OFFICE: MAHONIC BUILDING,
LAOOUR STREET.

TERMS:
Subscription, One Year, by Mail.....\$5.00
Subscription, Six Months, ".....2.50
News Forwarded till Paid For.

Advertising rates furnished upon application
at the office.
Entered at the Postoffice at Pioche, Nevada,
as Second-Class matter.
Communications are solicited, but the paper
will not be responsible for the opinions of its
correspondents.

Official Paper of Lincoln Co.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1893.

FAILURES of business houses and sus-
pension of banks continue to be the or-
der of the day.

JUDGE BLANCHARD, Associate Justice
of the United States Supreme Court, died
at Newport, R. I., last Friday, aged 73
years.

JOHN SONTAG, the noted California
bandit, died on the 3d inst. from the ef-
fects of the wounds inflicted by the men
who had hunted him down.

A LONDON dispatch says the news
from India reports great and increasing
dissatisfaction among the native popu-
lation at the stoppage of free coinage.
This may develop into a revolt, which
will be serious for British interests. The
repeal of the act suspending free coinage
is being demanded.

THE British Bimetall Association has
one hundred vice-presidents in Parlia-
ment and a test vote in that body last
winter showed 143 adherents, which
would have been 190 but that the Irish
members were deterred from voting their
convictions through fear of hazarding
the Home Rule measure.

A TERRIBLE cyclone passed through a
part of Cherokee county, Iowa, Thursday
evening. Whole villages were left in
ruins, about one hundred persons killed
and a great number injured. Pomeroy,
Quincy, Fonda and Storm Lake suffered
the most, and acres of crops were ruined.
The Governor has issued a proclamation
calling for aid.

THE Behring Sea Tribunal, which has
been in session at Paris for several months
adjourned last Saturday. As the British
counsel intimated in the course of the
argument that his government would
not abide by the decision of the tribunal
unless it accorded with English interests,
the policy of holding the convention is
not apparent.

At St. James' Palace, London, sur-
rounded by all the pomp and splendor
that royalty could afford, Princess Mary
of Teck was married to Prince George of
Wales, heir-presumptive to the British
throne. The wedding took place on Mon-
day, the 3d inst., and was attended by a
large gathering of British and Continental
royalty and nobility.

JOHN W. YOUNG, son of the Prophet
Brigham, a few years ago posed as a great
railroad builder. He accomplished most
of his schemes on paper, and for a while
lived on the fat of the land. One result
of his mountings was the securing from
the Mexican government what was sup-
posed to be a valuable concession for
building a railroad south from Deming,
New Mexico. The Graham County (Ariz.)
Bulletin says some work was done on the
proposed road, debts contracted which
may never be paid, and a number of peo-
ple duped. The concession has now ex-
pired; the Mexican government being sa-
tisfied that Young is a fraud as a railroad
builder, will have an English syndicate
accomplish the work.

THE New York Engineering and Min-
ing Journal although a strong advocate
of the policy which is fast bringing the
country to ruin, cannot approve of all
the despicable methods resorted to by the
money gamblers. In its last issue it says:
"Stop the gambling in silver certificates
on the Stock Exchange in this city. It is
absurd as well as disgraceful that the in-
terests of a great industry should be
dependent on the gambling quotations for
a few thousand ounces of silver. The
total stock represented by these certi-
ficates is but 200,000 oz., and yet these
wild quotations secured by the 'bears'
are cited throughout the world as the
market price of silver here. Let the Ex-
change stop this outrage at once."

A woman named Seny J. Miller, charged
with outraging and then murdering two
little white girls, Mary and Ruby Ray,
was hanged last Friday afternoon at
Bardwell, Kentucky, the town where he
committed the dreadful crime. After
murdering the children he escaped, but
was caught and brought back. There
were not less than 5000 men at the depot
and the train bringing back the prisoner
was crowded. Before being strung up the
savage made a speech proclaiming his in-
nocence, but it is said he afterward made
a partial confession. The mob desired
to burn him; but at the solicitation of
the father of the murdered children, he
was hung first and burned afterwards.

After hanging until dead the body was
taken down and the ears, toes and fingers
cut off and the body otherwise mutilated.
The body was then placed between two
logs and kindling piled upon it and then
enough wood to complete the job of
burning.

A GREAT MOVEMENT.

Mgr. Satelli, the Papal Ablegate in
this country, is visiting the coast for
pleasure and to make the acquaintance of
its Catholic clergy. While in Tacoma,
Dr. O'Gorman, his interpreter, stated to
an Associated Press representative that
there are pending diplomatic negotia-
tions to bring the Greek church of all
Russia, now under the personal control
of the Czar, into the keeping of the Vati-
can. Father O'Gorman was asked to re-
duce this statement to writing and have
Mgr. Satelli sign it, in order that there
might be no question as to its authenti-
city.

He said: "That is unnecessary; I speak
for Mgr. Satelli. I have talked the
whole matter over with him, and you
can say that he says it through me, his
interpreter."

The party arrived at San Francisco
last week and Mgr. Satelli confirmed the
report that negotiations are pending to
bring the Greek Church of Russia under
the Holy See of Rome, and he believes
that the prospects are good that it will be
done. The Greek Church does not en-
join celibacy on its priesthood, but Mgr.
Satelli says that that will make no differ-
ence, as the marriage of priests is not
permitted by the Russian Church, but is
only made a rule for purposes of disci-
pline. The Church has made its clergy
celibates not because it is sinful for
them to marry, but because by being
kept free from family ties they were
more effective in the cause of the Church.
Not being fathers of families made them
better fathers of congregations. The
love and devotion they could not lavish
on wives and children were given to the
church. As marriage among the clergy was
a recognized institution with the
Greek Church it was not probable that it
would be disturbed, though of course,
the Pontiff would endeavor to discourage
it.

The fusion of the two branches of the
church, Satelli says, will make the Pope
the ecclesiastical head of the Russian
Church, whereas now the head is the
Czar. Otherwise it will make no differ-
ence, except to cement the Catholic
Church all over the world and bridge
over all schisms.

THE CONSPIRATORS ARE SCARED

It is stated that Cleveland's reason
for changing the time calling Congress
together was that the gold conspirators
got scared at the sudden action of the
silver mine owners of the world in closing
down. He has called the session at a
time when the heat at Washington is al-
most unbearable to the majority of the
members. A number of Congressmen
have expressed the opinion that it will
be impossible, on account of the weather,
to bring a quorum together before the 1st
of September. Nearly every great silver
producing plant in the United States is
now closed down. Mexico has prohibited
the exportation of her silver dollars,
which have been quoted in Wall street
by the sharks at 50c, and is rapidly
closing her silver mines, and from Peru
it is learned that all the silver mines of
that country are closing down.

This action is something the gold con-
spirators didn't take into their calcula-
tions, hence they brought a pressure to
bear on Cleveland to convene Congress at
the earliest possible date and save the
country if possible from the disastrous
consequences which their devilish action
against silver has helped bring about.

THE IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

An interesting and important congress
will meet at Los Angeles, California, on
October 10, to sit for five days. This is
the International Irrigation Congress, the
last session of which was held at Salt
Lake City in September, 1891, about 700
delegates being present. It is expected
that the Los Angeles Congress will be
numerously attended, not only from all
parts of the United States, but from
foreign countries as well.

The people of the United States have
only just begun to realize the importance
of irrigation to this country. The avail-
able government land in the United
States, outside of the arid regions, is al-
most exhausted. The time is nearly
gone when Uncle Sam could give every
man a farm. What is left is mostly in
the so-called "desert" regions—those
dry and forbidding stretches of sage-
brush and cactus covered land, which
were long believed to be absolutely
worthless but which water, directed by
science, has in many cases transformed
into veritable Elysium. It is to these re-
gions that those of the rising generation
who desire to follow Horace Greeley's
advice and "go west" must look for their
independent homes, where they may
literally sit under the shade of their own
vine and fig tree.

Last fall Governor McKindley and
Secretary of the Treasury Foster were on
the stump telling the people how pros-
perous the country was and would con-
tinue to be under the financial policy of
Wall street. Now they are both broke
and so are thousands of the people who
believed what they said. But notwith-
standing this object lesson, McKindley
is again on the stump advocating the
same policy. Wonder who paid his debts?
When the hat was passed around for do-
nations to help the Governor out of his
troubles it is more than likely that his
friend John Sherman spoke a good word
in his behalf to the men who contributed
to and are interested in the debasement
of silver, and they chipped in. The
course of McKindley after his severe
lesson can be explained in no other way.

AFTER their long journey, amid the
booming of cannon, the waving of flags,
and in the presence of over one hundred
thousand persons, the Spanish caravels,
the fac simile of Columbus's vessels, were
welcomed at Chicago last Friday.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Correspondence of THE RECORD.

CHICAGO, July 7, 1893.

Those who participated in the one
hundredth anniversary of our American
independence on the Fourth of July,
1876, in Philadelphia, no doubt recall
the feelings of joy and thanksgiving
which seemed to permeate the very air
and fill our souls with patriotism.
And now after seven years we and
our children have gathered together
and again renewed our fealty to these
United States, in the glorification which
has taken place this week at World's
Columbian Exposition. A trained
chorus of 2,000 voices, supplemented
by an immense audience of perhaps
300,000 were joined together in thank-
sgiving and praise to Him who rules
the universe. It is doubtful if upon
any one occasion "Old Hundred" was
ever sung by so large a choir. This
was followed by the "Star Spangled
Banner," "Red, White and Blue" and
"America." Cannon were brought
into requisition, and served to punctu-
ate each sentence. The new Colum-
bian or Liberty Bell, which had just
been cast, pealed forth its joyous chim-
es for the first time, and the flag adopted
by Congress in 1776, and afterward pre-
sented by them to its rescuer, Lieut.
Safford, was, through the courtesy of
his descendants, hoisted and unfurled
to the breeze.

It began to be doubtful from the visi-
tors' standpoint whether H. V. H. H. H.
would ever open, but this doubt has
been dispelled, and the formal cere-
monies finally took place. Tongues of
eloquence were unloosed and amid
wine and song those who were invited
were much interested in the large dis-
play made.

Ceylon, that far off country whence
cometh such fine teas and precious
woods, quietly unlatched her doors and
without any ceremony bid her visitors
welcome.

Miss Sophia B. Hayden was tendered
a complimentary reception in the
women's building, of which she is the
architect. She has reason to be proud
of her undertaking for she has reared a
beautiful structure. So many promi-
nent women, outside of Mrs. Potter
Palmer, who are identified with
women's work, were present, that space
prevents giving their names.

Away down in old New England and
forming one of her settees, is a wedge-
like piece of land, hemmed in between
Maine and Vermont. As New Hamp-
shire produces so much granite, per-
haps the shape of her territory is apro-
pos. On Monday last week Gov.
John B. Smith and others of her dis-
tinguished sons, gathered within her
temporary habitation, and after the
customary exercises had on those oc-
casions, bid everybody welcome and to
make themselves at home in real down-
east Yankee fashion.

We can only add to what we have
already said, that the music in the
music hall leaves nothing to be de-
sired—soloists, chorus instrumentalists
and conductors, each do their part,
which in many instances are beyond
criticism.

Chief Buchanan of the agricultural
department abates in Chief Allison's
glory, for he now tells us that the
installation in his immense building is
complete. At the banquet served in
honor of this long looked for event,
everything from soup to cigars was
furnished by the exhibitors from their
exhibits, and a mighty fine feast it
was.

On Tuesday, June 27, it would seem
as if every other person came from
"Brooklyn," if one was to judge by
the blue ribbons worn that day. Sure-
ly it was a great day for those who
gathered from the "City of Churches,"
and exercises befitting such a gathering
were held.

Mr. Lefter, the Swedish commis-
sioner, remarked that "Sweden has no
day, because she was never dis-
covered." Nevertheless, discovered or
not, in a very simple way Mr. Lefter
said to the people who called to pay
their respects on the opening of her
exhibits: "I am glad you have called
and bid you all a hearty welcome, now
and always." Her exhibit is impos-
ing and is all contained within her own
house.

The cowboy race is ended, and
while most everybody agrees that
Berry won the spurs, still, some of his
competitors are disposed to take issue
with him on this point.

Amid sounding of cymbals and beat-
ing of tom-toms, the Japanese village
have at last declared themselves in
readiness to receive. They have had
many obstacles to overcome, and
suffered some losses by death from
among their number, but they had
come out with flying colors. Among
other interesting exercises was a pro-
cession by the little "brownies," such
as they enjoy at home when the rice
crop has matured, and their joy is ex-
pressed on many strange instruments.
Evidence multiply daily, proving the

correctness of what has frequently been
stated in these letters that the visitor to
the exposition can expend much or
little in seeing the fair, according to
his means or inclination. One of the
latest and most practical economical
moves is the opening of Camp Lincoln
on the lake shore only 600 feet from
the southeasterly gate to the fair
grounds. By rail the Illinois Central
suburban trains stop at the south shore
station only two blocks from the camp.
Family tents, and tents for parties of
six, eight or more are provided, the
camp covering an area of five acres.
Meals are furnished at twenty-five
cents, or the visitor can eat where he
pleases. Their is letter carrier, collec-
tion and delivery at the camp three
times a day, and mail directed to Camp
Lincoln, South Chicago, will find the
visitor as readily as if addressed to a
city hotel. It is in fact one of the
finest combinations of city and country
life ever devised, and after seeing the
nest and comfortable camp, it is a
matter of surprise that similar camps
are not dotted about in all directions.
The originators and promoters of this
camp life at the World's Fair are cer-
tainly public benefactors.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

Correspondence of THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1893.

It will be a long time before those fa-
miliar with the circumstances that led to
the calling of the extra session of Con-
gress for August 7, instead of a month or
more later, as had for months been in-
tended, get through talking about how
Mr. Cleveland's nerve went to pieces and
he got thoroughly "rattled," some of his
admirers say for the first time in his life.
His friends have tried hard to smooth
over his "break" by giving out inter-
views in which they state that for ten
days Mr. Cleveland had been thinking of
calling the extra session in August.
That is simply rot. Only the day before
his proclamation was issued he told a
personal friend who was trying to per-
suade him to call an immediate extra
session that he had fully made up his
mind not to call it until September.

What rattled him? Why, the ava-
lanche of petitions from all sections and
from all classes of citizens, asking that
Congress be called together at once,
many of them telling him in polite but
plain language that if he failed to do so
he would by that failure assume personal
responsibility for any further damage
that might be done through the continued
financial stringency. A majority of
these petitions, which were as a rule
forwarded by telegraph, mentioned the
repeal of the Sherman Silver law as the
end sought, but many merely asked that
Congress be called together and given an
opportunity to do something to restore
public confidence. Added to these peti-
tions were the opinions of the members
of his cabinet, who had themselves been
under the same sort of pressure, that
August must be substituted for Septem-
ber, and in the language of one of them,
"The old man got rattled and threw up
the sponge, issued the proclamation and
left for Buzzard's Bay before it was made
public."

Republicans are as a rule glad that the
extra session has at last been called.
They have from the first been of the
opinion that the sooner the Democratic
Congress got together the better it would
be for the country, as the worst possible
legislation would not be any more dis-
astrous than the dread and uncertainty
of coming legislation which has pervaded
business circles from the first day of the
present administration, and with Con-
gress in session public opinion will have
an opportunity to at least try to influence
legislation.

Another political debt incurred during
the campaign was settled by the appoint-
ment of J. F. Tillman, of Tenn., to be
Register of the Treasury. Mr. Tillman
was promised a good place if he would
use his influence as secretary of the
Tennessee Farmers' Alliance to head off
the Populists in that State and prevent
their absorbing the Alliance. The prom-
ise was made by Senator Gorman, but
the "good place" was not forthcoming
until almost a row was kicked up by
Tillman and his friends. This is the po-
sition which General Rosecrans was
allowed to keep during the entire Harri-
son administration. His health com-
pelled him to resign a few weeks ago.
Mr. Cleveland was either misrepresented
or he broke his word in connection with
this office, as he was reported to have
said weeks ago that no one but an old
soldier should have it. Mr. Tillman
isn't an old soldier.

THE State of Michigan is experiment-
ing with the gold cure. Every offender
who commits a crime through drink may,
if he elects, undergo a Keeley treatment
at the expense of the county in which
he lives.

In Pittsburgh, Pa., the clergy, Catholic
and Protestant together, are preaching
against ostentation in funerals; the money
spent in this form of mourning can often
be used in certain charities, thus honor-
ing the dead and relieving the distress of
the living.

GREAT IN NEVADA.

Nevada has taken the first prize in
butter at the World's Fair in Chicago
and it has excited a great deal of
comment. The San Francisco Report re-
fers to the matter in the following com-
plimentary manner: "We are pleased
that Nevada has got the first prize in
Chicago for butter. We do not know of
any prize that could have done Nevada
more good at this time. It will open the
eyes of a good many Americans who have
been thinking that they knew their
country pretty well. The general idea
of Nevada is that it is a land of forbid-
ding mountains of granite and alkali
deserts, and that all that it ever will pro-
duce or ever will produce is metal. The
fact is that it has vast agricultural pos-
sibilities, and that even in its driest re-
gions inexhaustible reservoirs of pure
water lie immediately below the surface.
Nowhere does irrigation pay better than
in Nevada, and irrigation is going to give
the State a great future in all kinds of
husbandry. All that retards Nevada's
progress in this direction is the monopoly
of the Southern Pacific Company. As
soon as a competing trans-continental
railroad passes through Nevada, our
neighbor will wave with harvests and be
alive with herds of fine cattle."

The Sacramento Record-Union asks
this question: "Nevada, the sagebrush
and desert State, walks away with first
prize for butter at the World's Fair.
Where was New York, not to mention
California?"

GOLD UNDER FREE COINAGE OR SILVER.

In the first place, under the law which
gives to each nation its distributive share
of the world's money, the gold now in
this country can be expelled only by
substituting other money, dollar for
dollar, in place of the gold; and, in ad-
dition providing a proportionate supply
for increase of population. Nor can gold
go to a premium, and stay there, until it
is practically all expelled.

But, supposing that stage to have been
reached, what would be the result on the
trade of this country? In the first place
gold having been transferred to other
countries, prices would rise there, and
exports to gold standard countries would
be stimulated.

On the other hand, prices in that case
here, let us assume, would be rated in
silver. This would tend to check im-
ports and increase exports to be paid for
in gold.

Wherein then would the United States
be placed at a disadvantage? The fact is
it would not be, but, like India, would
see its trade increase and prices main-
tained, which is everything to trade.

A. J. WARNER,
President of American Bimetall League.

A CHICAGO paper says fully 300 babies
were born in Chicago during the Infanta
Eulalie's visit to that city and not one
was named in her honor. The city is
full of Frances Cleveland Smiths, Ruth
Cleveland Jones, Grover Cleveland Sim-
kins, Carter and Benjamin Harrison
Tonkins, and there is quite a colony of
Nelly Bly Lumpkins.

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